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A NEW VENEZUELAN HONEY CREEPER

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Among birds collected by the Mandel Venezuelan Expedition of Field Museum on the upper slopes of Mount Turumiquire are five specimens representing an undescribed race of *Diglossa baritula*. The range of the species is thus extended eastward approximately 250 miles from the north coast mountains of Venezuela in the vicinity of Caracas, eastern limit of *D. b. hyperythra*, the closest geographical representative.

For the loan of comparative material I am indebted to Mr. James L. Peters, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Mr. John T. Zimmer, of the American Museum of Natural History, Mr. James Bond, of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, Dr. Herbert Friedmann, of the United States National Museum, and Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, of the Carnegie Museum.

Diglossa baritula mandeli[1] subsp. nov.

Type from Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, Venezuela. Alt. 6,000 feet. No. 92646 Field Museum of Natural History. Adult male. Collected February 19, 1932, by Emmet R. Blake. Orig. No. 85.

Diagnosis.—Resembles *Diglossa baritula d'orbignyi* Boissonneau in size and color pattern, but under parts much deeper ochraceous; crown and sides of head darker, the former being distinct from the upper back. Nape, back, and upper tail coverts darker than in *d'orbignyi*, but more clearly blue, with less gray-blue intermixture. Under carpal coverts Slate-Gray.[2]

Description of type.—Crown Bluish-Black, becoming darker on forehead and auriculars; lores black; nape, back, and upper tail

[1] Named for Mr. Leon Mandel, of Chicago.

[2] Capitalized names of colors are from Ridgway's *Color Standards and Nomenclature*, 1912.

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coverts Slate-Gray; wing coverts, tectrices, and rectrices black, edged externally with Slate-Gray; entire under parts, including flanks and under wing coverts Tawny-Olive; under tail coverts slightly darker; under carpal coverts Slate-Gray; tibia dull Slate-Gray. Wing, 57; tail, 46; culmen, 10.

Range.—Known only from the subtropical forests of the type locality, on the basis of four males and one female (subadult).

Remarks.—The female is known from a single specimen (subadult) which differs from the female of *D. b. d'orbignyi* in being yellower.

Discovery of a distinct new species, *Diglossa venezuelensis*, in the Subtropical zone of Mount Turumiquire by Mr. G. H. H. Tate, of the American Museum of Natural History, in 1925 extended the known range of the genus eastward from the Silla de Caracas by approximately 250 miles. The more recent discovery of a geographical representative of *Diglossa baritula* in northeastern Venezuela not only extends similarly the range of that widespread species, but also strengthens the close faunal relationship between the two subtropical regions that has been noted by Dr. Chapman (Amer. Mus. Nov., **191**, pp. 1–15, 1925). Geographically, *mandeli* is nearest *hyperythra* of north-central Venezuela but in physical appearance it quite unexpectedly shows closer affinity with *d'orbignyi* of the more distant Méridan Andes.

The following specimens have been examined:

Diglossa b. baritula.—9: MEXICO (Contreras, Mexico, 1; Desierto de Leones, Mexico, 1; Mirador, Vera Cruz, 5; San Bartolo, San Luis Potosi, 1; Valley of Mexico, Distrito Federal, 1).

Diglossa b. montana.—9: GUATEMALA (Sierra Santa Elena, Chimaltenango, 2;[1] Tecpan, Chimaltenango, 1; Volcan Tajumulco, San Marcos, 3). EL SALVADOR (Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, 3).

Diglossa b. parva.—9: HONDURAS (Alto Cantoral, Tegucigalpa, 4; Tegucigalpa, Tegucigalpa, 5).

Diglossa b. plumbea.—30: COSTA RICA (Coliblanco, Cartago, 16; Volcan Irazu, Cartago, 3; Volcan Turrialba, Cartago, 11).

Diglossa b. veraguensis.—5: PANAMA (Chitra, Veragua, 5).[1]

[1] Including the type.

Diglossa b. hyperythra.—13: COLOMBIA (El Mamón, Magdalena, 2; Pueblo Viejo, Magdalena, 2; San Antonio, Magdalena, 1; San Sebastian, Magdalena, 1; Santa Cruz, Magdalena, 1). VENEZUELA (Colonia Tovar, Aragua, 5; Pico Naiguaté, Miranda, 1).

Diglossa b. d'orbignyi.—52: COLOMBIA (Cerro Munchique, Cauca, 1; El Roble, Cundinamarca, 1; La Candela, Huila, 1; La Honda, Cundinamarca, 1; San Agustin, Huila, 2; San Antonio, Cauca, 5; Quetame, Meta, 2; Rio Toche, Tolima, 1; also 7 "Bogota" trade skins). VENEZUELA (Culata, Mérida, 7; Escorial, Mérida, 1; Mérida, Mérida, 10; Valle, Mérida, 13).

Diglossa b. mandeli.—5: VENEZUELA (Mount Turumiquire, Sucre, 5).[1]

Diglossa b. decorata.—7: PERU (Cajamarca, Cajamarca, 2;[1] Chinchao, Huánuco, 4; Huachipa, Huánuco, 1).

Diglossa b. sittoides.—2: BOLIVIA (Tiraqui, Cochabamba, 2).

[1] Including the type.

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